KEEPING UP A VIGOROUS FIGHT AGAINST FREE WOOL

AR HARRIS FORCED TO ABANDON THE EFFORT TO REACH A VOTE-NEW-ENGLAND SEN-ATORS NOT TO BE PLACATED AT

THE EXPENSE OF WESTERN SHEEP-RAISERS-STRONG SPEECHES BY MESSES. LODGE, HOAR

AND PLATT. (BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, June 14 .- The knowledge that the pocratic managers in the Senate are still far om a definite agreement on the terms of the woollen schedule which is to be substituted for the unsatisfactory scheme of duties contained in the Jones-Gorman Tariff bill, had the effect to day of greatly stimulating the opposition to the pending proposition of the Finance Committee to ep all raw wool on the non-dutiable list, Athough a vote on this particular feature of the wool schedule was generally expected before adment, the hostile pressure became so strong that Mr. Harris had to abandon the effort to reach a roll-call, and permit the Senate to stop work without even an agreement to limit debate or an understanding as to when a vote should be taken.

Several Democratic Senators are highly incensed at the determination of the managers of the bill to increase materially the duties on woollen goods and carpets at the demand of Mr. Stanton, the president of the New-York City Democratic Drygoods Campaign Club of 1892, and other influential Democratic manufacturers, while no "concessions" are to be granted to the farmers who produce wool as a "raw material." George, of Mississippi, who is an earnest advocate of everything which inures to the benefit of the agricultural interest, is understood to complain bitterly of the contemplated exhibition of partiality to the woollen manufacturer, and disorimination against the producer of wool, while other Democratic Senators from sheep-raising States are equally incensed at the prospect of being forced to support increased rates for

to the wool industry. The "compromisers" in charge of the bill found to-day that in order to carry through the Stanton or Whitman or any other of the proposed "ravises" of the dress-goods paragraphs, they will also have to raise the duties in the carpets paragraphs of the schedule. But after these garing confessions of misjudgment on woollens, there remains little or no excuse for insisting on the illogical and inequitable retention of wool on the free list, and the Republican friends of the wool-growing industry are encouraged to hope that by opposing a stout resistance to the schedule as now arranged they may still be able to secure some sort of recognition for raw wool. The managers of the bill in negotiating their "surrender" to Mr. Stanton and the other manufacturers seemed to count upon ending the resistance of the Eastern Senators to the schedule as a whole, inasmuch as the manufacturing in-"revises" of the dress-goods paragraphs, they ance of the Eastern Senators to the schedule as a whole, inasmuch as the manufacturing interests of New-England was fairly well cared for and only the Western sheep-growers were left completely in the lurch. But the Republican Senators from New-England have declined to be thus placated at the expense of the Ohio and Western sheep-raising interest, and there is no possibility at all of getting wool on the free list by the aid of Republican votes.

To-day's debate took a wider range than yesterday's and excited a less direct interest. Mr. Dolph and Mr. Quay have not yet completed their remarks on the wool question, and Mr. Aldrich is also to speak before the vote on free wool is taken. If a further "compromise" can be arranged the schedule may be completed tomorrow, otherwise the discussion on it will continue into next week.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, June 14.-The Senate took up the iff bill at 10:30 a. m., the first paragraph in the wol schedule being under consideration. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) made an argument against

paring wool on the free list. He gave a succinct rical review of the wool industry in England md the United States, and read a letter from George ington to Governor Beverly Randolph, of Virginia, dated November 22, 1789, calling attention to the importance of introducing and establishing woollen manufactories in Virginia, and of increas-ing the number of sheep in every State. "And this Il." said Mr. Lodge, "proposes to destroy the collen industry of the United States. The protecbil," said Mr. Lodge, tion which the House bill gave in many directions has been enhanced on one article and another unti wool and lumber alone remain unprotected." This policy he declared to be "selfish, unfair, purblind and short-sighted to the last degree."

Mr. Lodge read extracts from the memorials of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and of the wool merchants of Boston—"all," he said, "as strongly in favor of a duty on wool as any sheep-owner or flock-master in the country." These men believed that the benefits of the protective system had been shared equally by the farmer and manufacturer. He added that the sentiment of the manufacturers was also the sentiment of the men who worked in the mills. There was not one of those men who would wish to see the duty take from wool. They desired to see the same ample protection given to the farmers as they asked for

"I believe," Mr. Lodge went on, "that the Ameri can farmer is just as anxious to give protection to workmen of New-England as the workmen of New-England are to give protection to the farmer. do not believe that the American farmer has any desire to throw into the street the men who make bagging or burlaps, or binding twine or woollens. He is anxious that they shall have a fair protection, and that it shall also be given to him. The placing of wool on the free list is not only economically false and unjust, but is a direct blow at the industrial independence of the country, and at its capacity to clothe itself in time of war, when the wool supply from abroad might be diminished or

Mr. Lodge referred slightingly to the aid which

Jacob Schoenhof was supposed to have given to the Pinance Committee in preparing the woollen schedtile, but was informed by Mr. Vest that Mr. Schoen hof had not been consulted on the subject, and had had no hand in the preparation of the schedule. To a remark by Mr. Power (Rep., Mont.) that Mr. Schoenhof had failed in business four times, Mr. Lodge replied that that economist might be an expert in bankruptcy if the Finance Committee should need any promptings in that line. He con trasted the action of the Finance Committee in perfecting the cotton schedule with its action in resard to the woollen schedule. Instead of consult-ing such men as Jacob Schoenhof, it had consulted rts in cotton manufactures, and had produced a schedule which was a credit to it and was the my schedule in the bill of which that could be said. He welcomed the appearance of that cotton

that which would overspread the whole South, and he believed that ten years hence there would no more chance of getting a free trade vote Georgia than in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. THE DEFEAT OF FREE TRADE. Mr. Lodge described the pending bill as a bad rotection bill, an unjust protection bill, but a prodection bill. Free trade, with every branch of the Government in its hands, had met, he said, a most disastrous defeat. It was a declining cause. Whatever might be the fate of the pending bill, the doctrine on which this Congress had been elected was

extile schedule as the forerunner in legislation of

defeated; and it was defeated because the great forces of the country were against it. The whole tide of human thought was against it. The whole lide of human endeavor and of human advance was scalnst it. The pending bill was no free-trade bill, nor was it a bill making a perceptible advance toward free trade. The forces which met free traders at the threshold were too great, and it was that fact-clear in every paragraph—which made the destruction of the wool interest an absolute

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) opposed the placing of wool on the free list. He admitted that wool could raised cheaper in Australia than in any part of United States; and yet he would insist, if he had his way, that such a duty should be placed on wool as would enable American farmers to raise much wool as ever. He would do that because lieved it right to regulate duties for revenues as to give protection to American industries. He vanted the wool-growers of the country to unrstand that every Republican Senator, whether nting a manufacturing State or a woolnowing State, was a unit on the question that

country. And they would also understand that this party to placate the woollen manufacturers get them on its side. As to personal efforts on the part of Senators to influence the Finance Commite, Mr. Teller said that nothing had been left undone to secure the wool-growers what they had a right to expect-a duty on wool. He continued:

right to expect—a duty on wool. He continued:

We hoped at the beginning that we could induce the committee to see the justice and propriety of putting a duty on wool, and I venture to say that there is not a man representing a great wool-growing State of the Northwest who has not done everything in his power to secure recognition for wool. We said: "Cut down the duty on wool as you have done on woollen cloths 20 per cent, reduce the duties on woollen cloths 20 per cent, reduce the duties on wool so per cent. Give us some recognition. Give us 5 cents a pound if you will not give us 10. Recognize wool as one of the things to be protected in this country. And if you will not recognize it as a proper subject for protection, then recognize it as a proper subject of revenue." They teil us that sugar is a proper subject of revenue, and therefore it must go on the dutiable list; and yet they say that wool is not a proper subject of revenue. But the growth of wool in this country is as necessary as the growth of sugar, and there is no reason why it should not have the same protection as sugar.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) indorsed every word

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) indersed every word spoken by the Senator from Colorado, and declared that the manufacturers of New-England un perfectly well that not only their honor but their perfectly well that not only their honor but their interest was inextricably bound up in the matter of a protective duty on wool. Wool, said Mr. Hoar, is the great object-lesson of the protective system, There is not an argument for protection anywhere that does not apply in the fullest sense to wool. In conclusion Mr. Hoar described the ofter of free wool to the woollen manufacturers of New-England as the apple of Sodom held to their lips, but which they resented and scorned.

Mr. Power (Rep., Mont.) argued against putting wool on the free list, and suggested that there should be a division of the duties between the manufacturers and the wool-growers. On being requested by Mr. Vest to particularize and to suggest what the division ought to be, Mr. Power said that 20 per cent protection might be taken off woollen manufactures and put on raw wool.

ITS MOST ABHORRENT FEATURE.

ITS MOST ABHORRENT FEATURE.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said it was not to be wondered at that the Senator from Montana was smarting under the sense of injustice to the wool-grower. sire that injustice should be done to others because sire that injustice should be done to others because
the Democratic party was incapable of doing justice
to the wool-grower. Of all the abhorrent features
of the pending bill, none was so abhorrent to him
(Mr. Platt) as the proposition to put wool on the
free list. He would as soon think of the country
having no ships, no army, no navy, as having no
wool, and therefore he was entirely and thoroughly
in sympathy with the desire to retain a duty on
wool.

wool. Mr. Higgins (Rep., Del.), in opposing the putting of wool on the free list, discussed at considerable length the relations of the United States and Canada as to rallroad and water transportation. Mr. Higgins was followed by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), who declared that the manufacturers of woollen goods were not only willing, but anxious, to have sufficient duties on wool to protect the flocks of sheep in the United States. They believed in protection to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer. woollens while denying absolutely all protection

of sheep in the United States. They believed in protection to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) then began a renewal of his speech, and at 6 p. m. Mr. Quay asked Mr. Dolph whether he desired to go on with his remarks this evening. Mr. Dolph replied that it was immaterial to him, and then Mr. Quay suggested that it was time to adjourn, and so moved.

Mr. Harris demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was defeated—yeas 16, nays 33.

Before Mr. Dolph could again take the floor a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive husiness was made by Mr. Quay. That motion was also defeated—yeas 16, nays 34. Mr. Dolph, however, was not required to go on with his speech, for Mr. Harris, in his most impressive manner, rose and spoke of his earnest desire for progress in and a final disposition of the bill. The country, he said, was paralyzed and would remain paralyzed until it had information of the rates of a tariff taxation for the future. He had no desire to subject any Senator to inconvenience, but he thought that Senators could better afford to subject themselves to some slight inconvenience than to continue indefinitely the paralysis of business and the distress of the country. He had had an understanding with the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Addrich), so far as two Senators could control the question, that the vote should be taken before adjournment to-day on the question of free wool; but both had been thwarted in their hopes. Was it possible, he asked, to get an agreement when the vote on that question could be taken?

DEBATE NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

DEBATE NEARLY EXHAUSTED. Mr. Aldrich confirmed Mr. Harris's statement He thought, however, that the debate on the free tor from Oregon and himself who desired to be from Oregon and himself who desired to be d, and he (Mr. Addrich) would not detain the ste long. He was inclined to think, therefore, to-morrow morning they might be able to come in agreement as to when the vote should be no in the wool part of the schedule. Harris-Will the Senator from Oregon give ome idea about how much time he will desire occupy?

can be made to-morrow as to when the vote on free wool shall be taken. Of course, I am not able to guarantee it. three days have been consumed on this particular schedule—to say nothing of the months consumed in the same general character of debate—I hope we will make progress to-morrow. If we do not, I hope that Senators will pardon me if I ask them to stay here to-morrow, without regard to time, until we have made some progress. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate, at 6:30 p. m., adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a. m.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE. AMONG THEM A MEASURE FOR THE DEVELOP-

MENT AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF SILK CULTURE.

sericialized and petitions, the following Senate bills were taken from the calendar and passed:

For the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish five silk experiment stations, in different parts of the country, with the view of developing silk culture throughout the United States. Such stations shall be a part of the experiment stations in the States in which they may be located. The work at each station shall be conducted under the supervision of the director of such station, who is to carry on the work under rules and regardations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill appropriates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the stations for priates \$5.000 annually to each of the supervisions of this act. The Secretary of Agriculture as provided for in this act, and may, when in his judgment it is necessary, appoint an assistant chief of that division to aid in the work, sistant chief of that division to aid in the work. The state of the proposition to scale down the interest on certain bonds held by

riculture.

Granting to the State of Wyoming 150 acres of land in the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation for agricultural fair and exposition grounds. Granting to the Court of Claims jurisdiction and authority in the case of the towboat Future City,

her barges, cargoes, etc.

To pay to Joseph Reifern and wife \$2,738 for inpay to Joseph Reifern and wife \$2,738 for inpay to and rent of buildings on G-st., Washington, used by the Signal Service from 1871 to 1888.

To authorize the appointment of women as public school trustees in the District of Columbia.

TO HEAR COMPLAINTS OF STEAMSHIP MEN, AND

LOOK INTO AFFAIRS AT ELLIS ISLAND. Washington, June 14.—The members of the House Immigration Committee will leave Washington for New-York at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. George Jennison will accompany the committee as sergeant-at-arms. They will take the 9:15 boat on Saturday morning for Eilis Island, and will remain in New-York until Wednesday of next week. At in New-York until Wednesday of next week. At this morning's meeting of one committee the general scope of the trip was informally discussed. It was agreed that, if necessary, Commissioner Stump should be telegraphed for, and that the representatives of the various steamship companies should be subpoenced to appear. There is considerable complaint from the steamship companies that the Government requires them to provide food and querters for such of the immigrants as are detained until their proper status is ascertained. The companies contend that if the immigrant is subsequently permitted to land, the Government and not the companies should bear the expense. Other matters relating to the responsibility of the steamship companies will also be looked into by the committee, and an effort will be made to reach as nearly as possible a correct understanding of all the circumstances connected with the immigration question.

WAR ON THE SUGAR TRUST. THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE PASSES A BILL ESPECIALLY DIRECTED AT THAT CORPORATION.

Boston, June 14 .- In the House this morning, on the report of the Attorney-General in response to an order relative to proceedings against the American Sugar Refinery Company, the Committee on Judiciary reported a bill which the House passed under suspension of the rules, and which provides that every corporation which shall omit to file an annual statement, as required by the statutes, shall forfeit not less than \$5 nor more than \$19 for each and every day for fifteen days, after the 1st of April, and not less than \$5 nor more than \$290 for each and every day thereafter while said omission

Surplus by N. Y S.ate Standard...... 7,197,933 Surplus by its own standard...... 6,448,028 A NOTHER INQUIRY CALLED FOR The cash dividends paid members in 1893

Expenses of management were only 9.90 per

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent,

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OFF FOR CHESAPEAKE CAPES.

THE PRESIDENT GOES AWAY FOR REST AND RECUPERATION.

HE WILL CRUISE FOR SEVERAL DAYS ON THE

salt air as a recuperative agent. He intends to Maple in company with Dr. R. M. O'Rellly, his regu-Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. If his health is benefited as much as is expected, he may return to

ing at half-past 7 o'clock, and a little later said goodby to Private Secretary Thurber as the Maple started down the river. Mr. Thurber said:

The President has naturally lost some strength in the last week or two, and he has concluded on the advice of his physician to seek recuperation near sait water. I think he will return the first of next week, and have no doubt the rest and occan breezes will do him good.

The Maple, on which the President is cruising, is a present delivered to the Government only a year

new vessel delivered to the Government only a year ago. She is a stanch craft, 164 feet long, with thirty chase of the land from Mr. Richardson, and the re-

Mr. Thurber will leave Washington to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, with his family, for Huzzarl's Bay, where he has taken a cottage for the summer. Mrs. Bissell, wife of the Postmaster-General, will go with his party as far as New-York. She is on her way to make a visit at Saugerties, N. Y. and will not return to Washington until fail. Mr. Thurber, after seeing his family established near the President's seashore home, will return to the White House on Monday.

DISORDER IN THE HOUSE.

PEACE RESTORED BY THE SERGEANT AT-ARMS.

ALMOST A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN MESSRS, JOHNSON AND MADDOX-HOLMAN

inderstood, intends to take the warpath to-morthat even appeals to partisan feeling may fall

and full discussion. a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs and naturally averse to the expenditure of much money for educational purposes, made the point that no quorum had voted. Mr. Johnson did not like that, and Mr. Maddox swaggered down the aisle toward him, declaring with a good deal of bluster that he "did not intend to be buildozed." Officers of the House intervened and led the exited members to their seats.

the Whole had entered upon the items for the support of pupils at certain Indian boarding and inthe Senate to-day, after the presentation of various papers and petitions, the following Senate bills were taken from the calculations. is approved by the Committee on Rules and adopted by the House, little or no opportunity for debate

Mass.) that the bill should not be passed until the Committee on Rules reported an order to that effect.

An amendment proposed by the Committee on Indian Affairs was agreed to, making the total amount appropriated for indian educational purposes \$1,976,989.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) moved to increase the saiary of the Superintendent of Schools, from \$2,590 to \$2,090, and Mr. Cox (Bem., Tenn.) offered an amendment abolishing the office of Superintendent of Indian Schools.

On Mr. Johnson's amendment the vote on division was 61 to 61. Mr. Coombs (Bem., N. Y.) made the point of no quorum, and a vote by tellers resulted—yeas, 89; nays, 76.

Mr. Holman said that he would ask for a vote on the amendment in the House; but Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) Insisted upon the point of no quorum, and the call of the roll was begun.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) gave notice to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Maddox) that, inasmuch as a vote by yeas and nays could be had on this amendment in the House, he (Mr. Johnson) would require the presence of a quorum to act upon any proposition before the committee if Mr. Maddox insisted upon the point at this time. This irritated Mr. Maddox, and he shouled something back to Mr. Johnson in response which could not be heard above the din of the chairman's gavel and the stentorian tones of the clerk calling the roll. Mr. Johnson was standing in the area in front of the clerk's deak, and in a moment Mr. Maddox walked down the sisle toward him, shouling that 'the gentleman could not buildoze him.' Two deputy sergeants-at-arms were at the men's elbows, and, though no collision occurred, the situation appeared threatening for a moment.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was defeated, as was also that of Mr. Cox.

Mr. Gear (Rep., lowa) offered an amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any money appropriated in the bill in a sectarian school, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the purposes of the bill by necessary rules and regulations.

Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) made the point of order that

Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) made the point of order that the amendment was new legislation. The point was sustained, and Mr. Gear appealed, but the judgment of the Chair was upheld.

Pending action on some other amendments, the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House ad-

TO INCREASE BOSTON'S DOCK FACILITIES. Boston, June 14.—The agreement between W. G. Newman, representing New-York capitalists, and Charleston property owners, whereby the syndicate somes into possession of nearly all the land skirting the water-front of the city of Everett, on the line of the Mystic River, between Chelsea and Malden bridges, was completed yesterday afternoon. The tract named embraces about 256 acres and affords nearly a mile of water-front. In the purchase are

THE CONNECTIGUT MUTUAL LIFE | bor line, and to construct along the whole front a system of docks which would equal and probably excel anything of the kind in the country. The purchase price of the land was \$2,750,000.

averaged 30.72 per cent, of their renewal MR. RICHARDSON AND THE TRACTION SYNDICATE.

> DID THE CONGRESSMAN UNLOAD HIS PROP-ERTY UPON THE COMPANY BEFORE PAYOR-ABLY REPORTING ITS BILL "-HE SAYS THE STORY IS A FALSEHOOD.

Washington, June 14 .- "The Washington News" lelphia syndicate (to which reference was made by the other day) has entered into a contract to erect stem upon the Washington Belt Line Railroad, and that the land upon which the power-house is to e erected was purchased by the syndicate of James House District Committee, four days before made a favorable report to the House on the Belt Line Company's bill. "The News" quotes from its evening contemporary an apparently innocent paragraph which appeared yesterday, saying:

Then "The News" adds:

And they are to be beautiful stables! They are to have no stalls, but a big brick chimney to furnish a draught to create the only kind of horsepower the Philadelphia overhead trolley syndicate has determined shall be used on the street railways of Washington, for they pride themselves on never being beaten on necessary legislation.

In other words the alleged stables to be built by the Eckington and Belt Line or anties on Square No. 1,030, corner of D and This—inth sis, Northeast, are a power-house beyond question. And it is also beyond question that it is to be built by the Philadelphia Traction Company. The permit to build was issued yesterday to "Richard F. Bower, of Philadelphia," In the Philadelphia directory Richard F, Bower is down as "Scretary of Philadelphia Traction Company, No. 63 Walnutski."

Pull details are given as to the nature of the building contract entered into and as to the purchase of the bill by him:

It has been shown that Mr. Bower is connected with the Philadelphia overhead trolley syndicate. This syndicate hal a bill to extend the Beit Line foad in the House District Committee at this time. Mr. Richardson, a member thereof, who had unloaded his property on the syndicate on April 2 nade on April 6 a favorable report to the House on be syndicate's Beit Line bill.

Commenting upon these facts, "The News" says ing business on the outside his for says makes.

This is for says a member thereof, who had unloaded his property on the syndicate on April 2 nade on April 6 a favorable report to the House on Experiment attributed to correct the syndicate of the House on April 2 nade on April 6 a favorable report to the House on Experiment attributed to correct the correct that the contributed to your inference on that point. You have heard my statement.

Mr. Scarles said that, so far as he was concerned a newspaper statement attributed to correct the correct that the correct the correct that t

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

HOW MEMBERS EVADE THE LAW IN RE-GARD TO PAY CERTIFICATES.

bill providing for the re-enactment of the Free Coloage law of 1807. A majority of the committee favors free coloage, and it was the intention of Mr. Bland to have the measure reported to the Air. Bland to have the measure reported to the House and called up as soon as the appropriation bills were disposed of. The friends of free cotnage in the House favored this, and believed that they could pass the measure if the anti-sliver men did not fillbuster and prevent a vote upon it. The adoption of the quorum-counting rule practically assured the friends of the bid that a vote on it could be had. The measure, however, has not been passed by the committee, and it now seems doubtul if it is acted upon in time to have it considered before the end of this session. Members who are well posted think that free coinage will hardly be considered at this session, but that a fight for it will be made early in the next session.

This significant order was issued by Secretary

This significant order was issued by Secretary Carlisle to-day:

"The authority to nominate persons for appointment as keepers and assistant keepers of lights in the Lighthouse Service was taken from Collectors of Customs June 6, 1891, by order of the Secretary, and transferred to the inspectors of the Secretary, and transferred to the inspectors of the several lighthouse districts."

"This action," said Captain Evans, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, "absolutely takes the Lighthouse Service out of politics. All lighthouse inspectors are naval officers, and they will recommend only fit and proper persons for keepers and assistant keepers, regardless of political pressure. New appointees win naturally be taken from the dominant party, but fitness, not political activity, of the appointee will govern in making the selection. In doing this, Secretary Carlisle has given practical effect to his avowed purpose of making the Lighthouse Service non-partisan."

nearly a mile of water-front. In the purchase are also embraced about forty acres above the Maiden Bridge, also fronting the river.

Mr. Newman said that the purchase was made by New-York men who for some time have had their eyes open to the old and limited wharfase of Boston. The land in Everett, between the Chelsea and Maiden bridges, presented especial advantages for wharfs and dock improvements. At mean low water a depth of twenty-eight feet was to be had, thus affording navigation to vessels of the heaviest tonnage. He said that the intention of the New-York syndicate was to fill in the Everett land to the harsung the said for the situation there, the Nicaraguan domination appearing to be gaining strength and giving satisfaction.



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SUGAR TRUST IN POLITICS.

MR. SEARLES DECLINED TO TELL OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

SENATOR ALLEN DEMANDED THAT HIS CONDUCT SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE SENATE-

given yesterday before the Senatorial investigating committee by John E. Searles, secretary and treas-urer of the American Sugar Refining Company (the so-called Sugar Trust), which was transcribed from the official stenographic notes too late for publication, was interesting, particularly that part relating to the contributions of the Trust for campaign

purposes. Senator Allen asked Mr. Searles to produce the

Later on Senator Allen announced that "as a member of this committee I insist that this witness, Mr. Searles, and also the witness, Mr. Havemeyer, shall be required to state the amount of funds contributed by the American Sugar Refining Company for political purposes in the years 1852 and 1865, and that upon failure to testify upon that subject they shall be reported to the Senate, as other witnesses have been reported."

The committee has taken no action on Senator Allen's demand.

FOR THE NAVAL RESERVE.

MEN-OF-WAR. THE NEW-YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, ATLANTA AND

MIANTONOMOH LINELY TO BE AVAILABLE FOR THE SERVICE.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 14.-Naval officials have under special consideration this summer cruises of the that it is not in force, and make no mention of the days they are absent. Others insist that they will resign their seats in Congress if they cannot go home occasionally and attend to their private interests. Others again assert that the Government pays them a salary of £.000 a year, and that this is not subject to any exemptions because of absence. The law, he continued, works an injustice to a conscientious member, and does not in the least affect the one who is not conscientious or who does not believe that it is legally in force. He pointed out at considerable length the various methods by which the law is evaded, and requested that the Committee on Rules report back the resolution favorably, so that the House might pass upon the subject. The committee will act upon the resolution in a few days.

Soon after the President vetoed the Bland Seignlorage bill the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures began the consideration of Mr. Bland's bill providing for the re-enactment of the Free Coinage law of 1857. A majority of the committee

A BLOW AT THE PADRONE SYSTEM. MR. CHANDLER'S RESOLUTION INTENDED TO

PROTECT ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS. Washington, June 11 (Special).-The Chandler resolution directed against the padrone system which passed the Senate yesterday, was introduced by Mr. Chandler after a consultation with Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, and its object is to start an agitation which will lead to a united effort on the part of the Governments of the United tract-labor system. The resolution proposes a thorough and searching inquiry. The Secretary of the Treusury is directed to inform the Senate, so far as the records of the department will show, to what extent the system now prevails under which immigrants from Italy or other countries fall into the hands of agents or bankers who entice or force them into contracts under which their labor is farmed out to employers. He is also asked whether any special measures are being taken or contemplated by the Treasury Department for breaking up every such system, and whether the department has sufficient funds at its disposal for this purpose

plated by the Treasmy up every such system, and whether the department has sufficient funds at its disposal for this purpose derived from head-moneys, or whether additional appropriations are needed. Speaking of the scope and purpose of the resolution, Senator Chandler said to-day.

Recently the Italian Government has shown deep interest in the suppression of the padrone system in this country, under which Italian immigrants fall into the control of agents and bankers who keep them in a state of half-slavery and exact from them for no real service a large portion of every day's wages, which they earn by severe and honest toil. The energetic and courteous Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava, has made such representations to our Government that renewed efforts are being made by the President. the Secretary of State, and especially the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, and the Superintendent of Immigration, Mr. Stump, for the extermination of this vicious system. It will be impossible completely to destroy the objectionable padrone system until a sentiment hostile to its continuance is avowed among the better and walthier class of Italians who have become residents in this country, and who ought to be willing to render their assistance through organized effort. Something is being done in this direction, and more must be done to protect Italian laborers in the full and free enjoyment of their liberty and their hard earnings. Laborers come here from Italy to get employment, and they are taken in hand by the padrones, who tell them they can get employment only through their assistance. They are contracted out in gangs of from twenty-five to 500 on railroad and other large works. The padrones go along with them, and arrange that when the laborers are paid they shall get a share. If the wayes are \$150 per day, the padrone gets 25 cents; if \$1, the padrone gets 25 cents; if \$1, the padrone gets 25 cents is \$1, the padrone gets to control these laborers. The assistance of the bankers is said to be one reason why the sy

Washington, June 14.—Mr. Cummings introduced a bill to-day in the House appropriating \$50,000 for a statue to the memory of John Paul Jones, to be erected at the southwest corner of Lafayette Square, facing the Navy Department, in this city.

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ATTACKING THE BERLINER PAIENT.

THE UNITED STATES BEGINS SUIT AGAINST THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

HUNTING

Boston, June 14.-Arguments were begun to-day before Judge Carpenter in the United States Circuit Court in the suit of the United States Government to annul the Berliner patent of the American Bell PLANS FOR SUMMER CRUISES ON THE Telephone Company. This is the patent that now controls long-distance communication. The bill of complaint states that Emil Berliner, of Germany, of complaint states that Emil Berliner, of Germany, filed in the Patent Office at Washington on June 4, 1877, an application asking a grant of letters patent for certain improvements in combined telegraphs and telephones alleged in said application to be invented by him. The application rested in the Patent Office until November 17, 1891, or about fourteen years after the application was first filed, and the patent was granted on that day, but to the American Bell was granted on that day, but to the American Bell Telephone Company as assignee of Emil Berliner. The United States contend that the Bell Company controlled the Berliner patent during this period before the issuing of the letters patent, and that it made no attempt to secure the letters patent in that time, which his alleged is somewhat similar to the Betyliner patent. It is because of this fact that the sult was brought by the United States against the company, as it charged that the patent was unlawfully obtained and issued by the Commissioner of Patents, and is an illegal grant and ought to be annulled, for reasons, and further, as an act of duty and justice toward the clizzens of the United States, whose rights and privileges are unlawfully and unjustly abridged by the Berliner patent. filed in the Patent Office at Washington on June 4.

New-Haven, Conn., June 14.-Prominent Yale voted wholly to work of especial interest to grad-It will be controlled by five graduate diwho are to appoint an editor, who shall live in New-Haven. There wil also be an associate undergraduate elifor and a business manager at Yale. Three departments will be embraced in the scope of the paper—undergraduate and university life, record of the graduates, discussion of general topics.

GOV. FLOWER VISITING FISH HATCHERIES Fonda, N. Y., June 14.-Governor Flower and the State Commissioners of Fisheries were met at the Fort Plain depot this morning by the local military, when the special train passed through on the way to the Sacandaga Fish Hatchery. A large number of citizens also greeted the Chief Executive of the of citizens also greeted the Chief Executive of the State and he delivered a short address. The Governor visited the two Adirondack hatcheries last Tuesday and yesterday. He and his nephew, Fred Flower, of New-York, had good luck at trout and saimon fishing. After leaving Fort Plain, the Governor made short addresses from his private car at Fonda and Wells, talking upon agriculture, the public schools and the necessity for the preservation of the northern wilderness. The party will return to Albany to-morrow afternoon, and the Governor will leave there for Watertown on Saturday.

MRS. SIOWE'S EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY. Hartford, Conn., June 14.-The eighty-third birthday of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was quietly celebrated this afternoon at her residence in First-st. Although in comparatively strong physical condition, she is so feeble mentally as to be unable to receive the personal congratulations of any others than her immediate relatives. Many bouquets of flowers, letters and telegrams of congratulation were

A DINNER FOR GENERAL SESSIONS JUDGES. The judges of the Court of General Sessions and the staff of the District-Attorney's office were entertained at dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy by Frank S. Beard and P. P. McLaughlin, official stenographers of the Court of General Sessions, and the reporters who are detailed to the brownstone courthouse. Pleasant relations have always stone courthouse. Pleasant relations have always existed among the men who labor in the General Sessions courts, and the dinner gave them an opportunity to cultivate the good fellowship which ordinarily must give way to business. Among those present were Recorder Smyth, Judges Rufus B. Cowing, Randolph B. Martine and James Fitzgerald. District-Attorneys Vernon M. Davis, Francis L. Wellman, Bartow S. Weeks, Henry D. Macdona, John F. McIntyre, John D. Lindsay, Robert Townsend, James W. Osborne, Stephen J. O'Hare, George Gordon Battle, Henry W. Unger and Thomas Bradley, William N. Penny, F. S. Beard, P. P. McLoughlin, R. E. Livingston, F. L. Jones, Henry M. Stegman and R. R. Wilkes,

DEATH OF MRS. CORNELIA M. SHERMAN.

Mrs. Cornelia M. Sherman died early yesterday morning at her house, No. 16 West Twentieth-st. She was the daughter of Dr. John P. Lewis, of Eatontown, N. J., at one time a well-known phy-sician in Monmouth County, and the widow of sletan in Monmouth County, and the Madow Seletan in Monmouth County, and the Madow Merchant whose death occurred in 1885. Mr. Sherman was for many years president of the Mechanics National Bank. Mrs. Sherman is survived by three sons, Charles A. Sherman, John T. Sherman and George Sherman. The funeral will be held at her home, probably next Monday, and the body will be buried in the family vault at Shrewsbury, N. J.

THREE MONTHS FOR A VARIETY ACTOR.

John Kernell, the variety actor, furnished much amusement in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. On Wednesday night he wandered into "Nick" Engel's barroom, in West Twenty-seventh-st., and the bartenders put him out. Then the actor walked up Broadway, bumping against passers-by, until he reached Thirtleth-st. He then made his way until he reached Thirtieth-st. He then made his way to the barroom at Sixth-ave, and Thirtieth-st., and had hardly entered the place before he was put out, Policeman Pepper went along and took him to the station. In court yesterday Justice McMahon asked Kernell what he had to say for himself. "Well, you see," he replied, "I live at Asbury Park. Its impossible to get anything to drink there, so I came to town for a sociable time. I was doing fairly well when I was arrested."

"Three months," said Justice McMahon.

"You might as well make it a year," said Kernell as he was led away; "it's just as easy."